Mr. Wilcox, Interpreter "The last few sheets are in Mr. Thurston's handwriting. The Attorney General said if there were abuses against the privileges of electors on Lanai; if a

Hawanan citizen lost a single right; let the member for Molosai bring the matter into court. Representative Hayselden referring to the charge of obstruction of the committee, said Kep. Thurston himself asked for postponement at different times to allow him to attend the Supreme Court, and sometimes to go to baseball matches. He denied that he had prompted a witness in the per-sonal reference to Rep. Thurston. That reference came from the witness freely on cross examina-tion. Rep. Thurston had asked to have that reference stricken out of the report, and the speaker assented on condition that personal reference to Henry Gibson was also struck out. The latter was

brought in for a dirty purpose and it had its dirty Representative Brown said it was nothing but right that the members should have time to read right that the intempers should have time to read the report to make up their minds. It was treat ing the House with discourtesy in asking it to in-definitely postpone the report, when the members had not read it. He would be glad to see the mi

The Minister of Interior said the matter concerned him, and it was not proper he should speak at this time, yet he would like to offer a few remarks. The honorable members will remember that when the resolution was brought in he (the speaker) assented to the investigation. The manner in which the investigation had been carried on by Kep. Thurston, acting as attorney for the pros-ecution, made him feel, with others, that it was not an investigation for the trath, but pursued as an electioneering dodge, and as a damaging blow at him personally. Since 1879 he had not seen the Island of Lanai. He had been busy with the work of Government. He had had no business communication with Lanai in any way for the last three years. There was not a Hawaiian living on Lanai but would testify that he had always treated them with uniform kindness. One of the principal witnesses (Kapaki) was said to be poor. But only during the past week he had gone over to Maui with fifteen horses to sell. It looked as if this had

been made an opportunity to strike at him. The discussion was continued briefly by Reps. Kasi Abolo, Wight and Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, the latter of whom moved the House adjourn which it accordingly did at 4:45 till 10 a. m. on Tuesday. EIGHTT-POURTH DAT.

TURSDAY Aug. 24th. The Assembly convened at 10 a.m. pursuant to adjournment from the previous day. After prayer by the Chaplain, the minutes of the previous meet-

ing were read and approved.

Representative Lilikalani from the Committee on Commerce presented a report on a petition from residents of South Kona, praying that the Government render assistance to those engaged in the manufacture of taro flour, and recommending that the petition be tabled until a bill on the subject is presented. Approved.

Representative Kaunamano from the Sanitary Committee presented a report on a petition from residents of the district of Makawao, praying that lepers be permitted to remain at their homes and be treated by friends, stating that they considered that it would be very unwise to grant the prayer and they recommend the indefinite post-

ponement of further consideration. Approved. Representative Dole from the Committee on mmerce presented the following report signed by himself as a minority of the committee, vir.

"The Committee on Commerce. Agriculture and Manufactures, offer the following minority report upon the bill introduced by the honorable Noble J. M. Kapena, for granting a subsidy to the

Oceanic Steamship Company.

The bill calls for a bi-monthly service between Honolulu and San Francisco, and provides a subsidy of one thousand five hundred dollars for each round trip. If the service is performed as contemplated the charge on the treasury will be contemplated the charge on the treasury will be contemplated the charge on the treasury.

amount to \$72,000 for the coming biennial period.

The minority of your committee have not been able to recommend this expenditure for the follow-First-The present financial status of the Government does not justify the appropriation. Second—Because with he arrival from and de

parture for San Francisco, of the through steamers suce in each four weeks there is no necessisty for a bi-monthly line in addition thereto. A steamer making a round trip every four weeks between Honolulu and San Francisco, with is sailing days fixed half-way between the sail days of the through line, would give us a fortnightly service nearly as vantageous as that of the propo which would satisfactorily supply the demands of

Third-Because, even if we desire the bi-monthly line between Honolulu and San Francisco, the proposed amount of subsidy is unnecessarily large, for as we are informed, Mr. Spreckels, a few weeks ago, representing the Oceanic Steamship Company, proposed that the subsidy be fixed at one thousand dollars for round trip instead of fifteen hundred, as the bill provides, which sum of one thousand dollars for each round trip we consider to be fully as large as this country is justified in giving for a bi-monthly service, and to be a suf-ficient amount in the way of assistance from the standpoint of the said company, judging from the above proposition of Mr. Spreckels.

The minority of the committee therefore recommend that the said bill be so amended as to subsidize a service between Honolulu and San Francisco once every four weeks with the sailing days fixed half-way between the sailing days of the through line, or else that the subsidy be fixed at on thousand dollars a round trip for a bimonthly line."

On motion the report was received and tabled for consideration with the majority report and

Representative Richardson from the engrossing committee reported the bills, 1, relating to the wanton destruction of game, 2, to license the carrying of firearms for bunting purposes, as having Representative Dole read for the first time, a bill

which he had previously given notice of, to amend Section 4, Chapter 45 of the Session Laws of 1884, to facilitate the acquiring and settlement of hometeads. To second reading. Representative Kanlukon offered a resolution pro-

widing for the payment of \$1.238.69 to B. B. Macey for certain road and bridge work done by him in 1884, and yet unpaid. To committee on Public Lands, etc. On motion of Rep. Kannamano, all petitions, claims, resolutions, lying on the table were ordered to be taken therefrom and referred to the commit-

tee on Public Lands. The bill relating to changing the location of of holding Court on Maui, foom Makawao to Pais,

was read a second time by title and referred to the Representative Kalua from the Committee on Public Lands presented a report on the bill relative to a proposed street railway, recommending the passage of same. Report tabled for considera-

The bill to amend Sections 58 and 50 Session Laws of 1887 relating to the collection of taxes, was set as the order of the day for next Thursday. Unfinished business being now before the Assembly, the attention was given to the considera-

tion of the report of the majority of the committee on the Lanai investigation.

Representative Castle moved that further consideration of the matter be deferred until the pre-

sentation of the minority report.

Representative Hayselden under suspension of the rules, presented the report of the minority of the committee, signed by himself and Rep. Abolo,

WE, members of the Select Committee on Lanai Riection, having had the subject matter referred to said committee under consideration, beg leave to submit the following conclusions arrived at: First. That there is no evidence whatever to support the charge that the Hon. Walter M. Gibson in any manner interfered with the right of franchise of any of the electors on the Island of

Second. That the disagreements arising between Isadiord and tenant on the island of Lanai cannot be adjudicated by any action of a Legisla-

Third. That the zealous advocacy of the elec-tion of a party candidate, if conducted within the

Fourth. If the law has been violated, the statutes provide the penalty, and it is the province of the courts and not the Legislature to administer

Fow therefore, believing that the Legislature has no jurisdiction in the premises, we recom-mend the further consideration of the subject matter embraced in the resolution of the Hon. L.

A. Thurston be indefinitely postponed, and the Representative Castle stated that he, as well as other members desired to become acquainted with the contents of both reports, and he considered that it would be the best way to do, by tabling them for the present and make them the special order of the day for Sadurday, and made a resolution to that effect. Lost.

Representative Dickey said that he was opposed. to the majority report as presented, and he did not believe in supporting measures which he did not consider right. The evidence showed without doubt that Mr. Gibson's agents on Lanai were guilty of bribery and intimidation, but it failed to show that Mr. Gibson was personally cognizant

Representative Kanlukou said that he admired the member of Molokai for having kept his word with his constituents on Lanai, in pressing this case, and he also admired the member for Lahaina for his industry in the committee. The report of the majority showed a desire even aj the outset to injure the Minister. The words, "and unfit the said Minister to hold his high office," proved the animus. He contended that the member for Molokal had gone the wrong way to effect this object. If the Minister was guilty of great wrong doing, article 59 of the Constitution provided the remedy. (The speaker here read the article in question.) Impeachment would have been the proper course, but Rep. Thurston knew that the Legislature would not hear of impeachment in this case. The speaker continued without but slight interruption until the noon hour was reached, at which time adjournment was had untill 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON.

The Assembly convened again at 1:45, and a quo rum being then present, Rep. Kaulukou took the floor and spoke on the question which had occupied the attention of the Assembly before the re-cess, viz. the reports presented on the Lanai election investigation. In the course of his remarks he said, that that the conclusion reached by the majority of the committee was not justified by the facts, and he thought the members for Kau and Ewa must be sorry they had signed the report. He considered the minority had presented the case in its true light, and would therefore vote for the adoption of that report.
Representative Kauhane considered it was within

the province of the Legislature to enquire into any complaint of the people that they had been op-pressed by Government officers, particularly if any of the oppressors were members of the Minis-try. He was very sorry that there should have been any occasion for such an enquiry. It was only of late years that they had heard in this country of Government or Ministerial candidates. It would be much better if the Ministry left the elections alone, allowing the people to vote as they

Representative Richardson said this was a very important matter, and that on the previous day he was not in favor of the indefinite postponement of the report. When the Hawaiian version was read, a member of the Cabinet, (the Attorney-General) who did not understand a word of Hawaiian, jumped to his feed and moved its indefinite postponemeut. As thought that was very strange as he was very sure the Minister had not read the re-port before making the motion. Now, however, having had an opportunity of studying the report, he was bound to say that he had arrived at conclusions different from those of the majority of the

Representative Pachaole claimed that the Assembly had full right to enquire into the conduct of any Minister and if proved at fault, then they

were liable to the censure of the body.

Representative Kaunamano said that he considered that the committee had worked faithfully and honestly in the matter, and deserved credit for their labors but, he could not agree with the con-clustons arrived at by the majority.

Representative Dole much regretted the personal character, on the part of one of the Ministers, of the discussion of the previous day. That style of discussion was something new to this Assembly. In many yers he had never heard a native Hawaiian engage in such a discussion. That was re-served for street hoodlums and hautboys. There was a kind of personal discussion which was admissible. Such was the discussion of the acts of a Minister. When the matter first came before the House, Minister Gibson appeared eager to have it investigated, but, if the speaker was not mistaken, he had repented of that desire. Still, he was pre-pared to give ehe Minister crepit for having honestly changed his mind as to the jurisdiction of

the Legislature. That policy the speaker considered, was a good one to adopt and would probably be adhered to as it had succeeded already in capturing one or two members of the Assembly, notably so the member from Molokai (Dickey) [laughter.] This leads up to the question then of the legality of the in-vestigation and it struck him that the question at investigate the Attorney General took that line, at he well knows that investigations are the world over by legislative committees, in Americs at Washington and Albany, and some to the results of these same investigations have placed New York Aldermen on their way to the peniten-tiary. Mr. Garland's offence (of the American Cabinet) was simply holding stock in a company which action was deemed inconsistent with his position. The difficulty in the present case was the argument that the Minister was not acting in his official capacity: but he thought the Legislature should take cognizance of the acts of a Minister which tended to subvert the laws that he was bound to protect. These charges if true, charge him with interfering with elections contrary to Section 819 of the Civil Code, and if found true, the Minister was certainly liable to censure by this Assembly, because the laws alleged to be traversed were those goarding not the private but the public liberties of the people. The defence is mainly that the ranch was abandoned to Mr. Havselden, and a drover, a stockman, and the Minister had washed his hands of the whole thing. Yet Mr. Mr. Gibson owes \$30,000 on that ranch and to consider he had no interest is, to say the least very improbable. This was not a small matter, for if people in outside districts, with few if any superiors to consult with, were oppressed by men shigh in position, it was of great importance and should be thoroughly investigated by this Assembly. The member for Molokai had spoken in the interests of these poor people, for the purpose of liberating these slaves, not with any intent to de grade them but to obtain their rights for them. He did not know any member of this House who looked better after his constituents than the hon, member for Molokai. Life was only worth living for when one had an opinion and dared to express it. There was a slavery of the mind which was worse than that of the body, and if the conditions attempted to be imposed on the tenants of Lanai did not constitute slavery it was certainly very

much like it. Representative Thurston said he was not going into the merits of the evidence, but desired to mrke remarks on some points that had been raised. His utterances yesterday were not designed to influence a decision on the main question so much as to protest against what he regarded as an attempted outrage on the decencies of parlia-mentary practice. The stand assumed by the Representative Richardson yesterday was an honor to him as a member of the Ministerial side of the house. In this also include the honorable mem-ber for Hana, Rep. Kasi, and other members of the Government party. The question then was not apon the merits of the case but on the con-sideration of the report and the Attorney General desired to put out the report almost before it was read. What the result of this matter it is nothing to me I do my duty by seeing it through. The Attorney General had charge him with vindictiveness, with personal and partisian desired to injure the Ministry. This was not the first time that such an insinuation was put forth. He was represented as having been appointed at an opposition caucus to bring forward all sorts of resolutions and petitions against the Government. To this he would give an emphatic denial, but assure the house that, so long as any wrong existed, or any raseslity needed exposure Molokai would be heard from every time while he held Molokai's seat. With regard to the stalement that the report was in his (Thurstons) handwriting he would say that the fact was that the English was a tran-lation from the Hawaijan version, and he had written a portion of it to assist the translator. Mr. Wilcor translated and sixtated and I wrote (Interpreter Wilcox conferined the speakers statement.) The Hawaiian is the original the English

ment.) The Hawaman is the original the English a portion of which is written by me, is the copy.

The Attorney General said he had not intended to say any more, but could not allow a charge against him of unparliamentary practice to pass unnoticed. His motion to indefinitely postpone the report was parliamentary and based on three distinct reasons. First, the report was manifestly biased; secondly, the conclusions were not sup-ported by the evidence, and, thirdly, the commit-tee had been guilty of the unparliamentary acts of giving it to a newspaper before presenting it to the house, and of having it printed, as though it

rere a campaigh document.

Representative Kalna—"That is not true!"

The Attorney-General—Well, then, will the gen theman explain how it happens that the Hawarias Gazette comes out with the report in full in this morning's issue, and that before the report was presented to the House?

Representative Brown asked if the Minister knew the character of the report before he made the motion to indefinitely postpone. It had been only read in the Hawaiian language, and he was gure the Minister was not acquainted with it.

The Attorney-General said that he had heard about the report, and had read it before coming to the House; "one can't always trust printers." After a little personal rencontre between himself and Bep. Thurston, he continued by saying that he had been in Legislatures most of the time since he was 27 years of age and now was 43, and the hon, member would have heard of him if he was a reader of the public press. Perhaps the hon-member could not read? In all his public career he had never heard a word against his character until he had done so in the Opposition press of

The Minister of Interior desired only two minutes of time and therefore entered upon a graphic and entrancing picture of the beauties of the island of Lanai, occupying twelve minutes, ending his peroration by saying that the people of Lanai were his friends, and he would be a desperately wicked man if he allowed any acts of his to oppress them.

Representative Kalna spoke at length on the matter followed by Rep. Palohau. After the close of the latter's remarks, the ayes and nayes being called for, vote was taken on the question of the indefinite postponement of further consideration of the majority report of the committee on the in within the dates specified vestigation of election matters on Lanai, and with do not know the tonnage:

the following result:

Arss: The Ministers (3), Dominis, Cleghorn,
Kuihelani, Judd, Kaae, Parker, Hayselden, Keau,
Lilikalani, Baker, Amara, Kaulia, Kaulukou, Pahia, Kaunamano, Nanale, Nahinu, Aholo, Kaukau,

Kasi, Kanai. Nors: Kauhane, Kalua, Castle, Thurston, Pae haole, Dole, Palohan. Nor Voring: Kauhi, Brown, Wight, Richardson,

Arsent: Bishop, Parker, Wilder, Isenberg, Dow-sett, Rhodes, Bush, Smith, Widemann, Kapena, Martin, Macfarlane Kekoa.

The Attorney General moved the reconsidera-

tion of the vote. Representative Castle said that he did not intend to say anything now about the merits of the question but he would say that the members were making a mistake. They were by this vote stultifying themselves especially as the committee had been ordered by the House to conduct this investigation. This vote carries with it a dental of a prerogative of the Assembly.

Reconsiderations was now put and lost and im-mediately afterwards at 4.45, the Assembly ad-

EIGHTY-FIFTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, August 25. The Assembly convened at the usual hour and after prayer by the Chaplain the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

President Walker then stated to the members that the licinse of debate had been taken great advantage of during the past few days and with detriment to the business of the Assembly. He would in the future restrict members within more defined limits as he deemed it necessary to so do in order to facilitate the business of the Assembly.

Representative Thurston from the speciel com-mittee appointed to consider a bill to grant a quitelaim of certain property to the Catholic Mission of this City presented a minority report signed by himself and Hon. J. H. S. Martin, as follows.

"A minority of your select committee to whom was referred "An Act authorizing the Minister of of the Laterior to release and quit claim to Hellman Kockemann, Bishop of Olba and Vicar Apostolic of the Hawaiian Islands, in trust for the Catholic Mission of the Hawaiian Islands, of certain premises occupied by said mission for elec-mosynary purposes," introduced by the late At-torney General, Paul Neumann, report that they have given the matter their careful attention, and find the following facts:

The land in question is situate in Honolulu, and has a frontage on the mauka side of Hotle street just east of Smith street of 33 feet, and a frontage on New Smith street just manka of Hotle street of

on New Smith street just manks of Hotle street of 111 feet, having a total area of—square feet. The history of the title of the land is as follows: 1st. Kamehameha III executed a deed July 23, 1839, as follows: * * "I Kamehameha III, hereby give and transfer to the Government of hereby give and transfer to the Government of Grance a certain piece of land in Honolulu, and in that part of it called by the people Kalanikahua. Said piece of land is 132 long and 111 broad and is designated by four stakes," etc., (giving description) "said land to be a site for a church at their pleasure to be administed by a priest of the French nation. I furthermore give a portion of ground issue, having a remedy in a court of law is no for a road from said site to the street, and said answer to the right claimed of the Assembly to road shall be 33 feet wide and at the point of the house towards the sea. But if ever the time should arrive that the ground shall cease to be occupied for that purpose it shall not then be sold occupied for that purpose it shall not then be sold but shall again revert to the Sandwich Islands

2d. Land Commission Award No. 40, date 18th May, 1847, read as follow: "We confirm to the use of the Roman Catholic Church of the Hawaiian Islands " the following piece of land to be used in the service of said church and religion, viz:- * * * a certain piece of land in Hono-iuln called Kalanikahua" (giving same description

as contained in above deed). The conditon upon which this site was original ly granted and upon which it is now confirmed was, and is-That there be erected thereon a church, to be administered by a priest of the But the express converse condition of this grant was, that if ever the time should arrive when the ground ceases to be occupied for the parposes of the church, it was not to be sold, but to revert to the Hawaiian Government. Although this concession was originally made by the King on July 23, 1839, it does not appear that it has ever been used for the purpose in-tended to this day. * No specific time is how-ever, named in this grant written which the lot should be built upon, and for this reason, although a period of eight years non-use would seem in equity to have reverted the land, yet this Board is disposed to fix a definite time for the use prospective and accords to the Roman Catholic Church five years more from the delivery of this confirmation within which to build upon said lot, and put it to the uses originally intended in the King's grant, within which period, if it be not so occupied, the claimants will be deemed to have aban-doned it, and it shall revert to the Minister of the

Interior for the use of the Hawaiian Governme "Since the date of the land award, May 10, 1847, it is not claimed that the condition of the grant, viz: the building of a church, has been cor with. On the contrary, it is specifically admitted that the claimants have no legal claims to the land, and it was upon an opinion of the ex-Attorney General, Mr. Neuman, to this effect, that the claimants have submitted their claim to this

Assembly.
"The title of this land in then vested in, and it belongs to the Hawaiian Government. "The question submitted to the committee then is, shall the Hawaiian Government make a dift to

"The reason given for making the grant is contained in the preamble to the bill, as follows, viz:

"Whereas, The Catholic Mission of the Hawaiian Islands has held and occupied said premises since said time (the grant by Kamebameha) as an asylum for aged and infirm Hawaiians of the

Roman Catholic faith. Therefore," etc.
Your committee are of the opinion that the fact that the claimants have had the free use of the premises for so many years does not give them any equitable right to the land. Since the lapse of the five years allowed by the Land Commission, which expired in 1852, the claimants have been simply tenants on sufferance under the Govern-ment, and the generosity of the latter in allowing a free use of the premises should not establish an equitable title on the claimants any more than it

The object for which the land is desired does not seem to your committee to justify the giving up of this piece of land. It is situated in a busi-ness center, is needed for business purposes and would bring quite an amount to the Treasury if sold or leased for the benefit of the Government, and to establish an asylum in such a locality does not seem to your committee to be good policy under any circumstance. Moreover, the estab-lishment of any asylum for aged and infirm Hawalians is absolutely unnecessary. The Lunalilo Home is a non-sectarian institution of ample capacity and accommodations for a much larger number of inmates than are now there. stitution has now a cash endowment of about \$160,000, which is yearly increasing, besides considerable land. The existence of the institution renders unnecessary any appropriation of public money or lands for the care of infirm Hawaiians, as all such can find free accommodation upon application at the Lunalilo Home.

Your committee are therefore of opinion that, as guardians of the public funds and property, this Assembly should make no grants of public land except where an undoubted right exists, or where the use to which such land is to be put will be for the public benefit. This claim does not come under either of these heads, and your committee therefore recommend that the same be laid upon the table." Tabled for future consideration.

On motion the special committee having charge of a Loan Bill introduced by the Minister of the

tric lights in this city (1) Berger's (2) Smith's were taken from the table read a second time by title and referred to the Committee on Public

The bull relating to the property of married women was taken from the table and referred to a select committee consisting of Reps. Brown, Thurston, Castle, Kaulukou, and the Attorney General. The bill relating to strees railroads was taken from its regular order and placed on the list for Thursday, as were also the bills; 1, relating to the romotion of mail communication between the

Hawaiian Islands and the United States; 2, the bill to tax Chinese for eleemosynang purposes. The bill relating to merchanies leins was taken from the table and referred to the Judiciary com-

mittee.

The Minister of Finance presented the following answer to a question of Rep. Thurston's viz:

"I have the honor, in compliance with a resolution of the Hon. L. A. Thurston, member for Molokai and Lanai, to present a return showing the amount of subsidy paid to the Oceanic Steamship Company from December 1, 1885, to March 31, 1885, to March 31, 1886, with the name of each vessel carrying the mail during the four months, within the dates specified in the resolution, but do not know the tonnage:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	TO SAN PRANCISCO.
Dec. 1Alameda	Dec. 18St. Paul
Jan. 12St. Paul	Jan. 18St. Paul " 16Alameda
" 25Mararoa Feb. 11St. Paul	Feb. 13St. Paul " 15Mariposa
Mar. 8Geo, Elder	Mar. 13Geo. Elder
" 28Mariposa Jan. 6th—Subsidy for the	month of De-
Feb. 1st—Subsidy for the	month of Jan-
Mar. 1st—Subsidy for the	

April 1st Subsidy for the month of March, 1886.... Representative Thurston objected to the incompleteness of the answere. The main point that might easily have been ascertained viz: the ton-nage of the steamers, was not given and that was important as forming a condition of the subsidy. On motion the answere of the Minister was laid on the table until the informtion desired was sup-

The Order of the Day was now taken up and the following bills were read for the third time and passed viz; 1, to present the wanton destruction of game, as follows:

As Acr to prevent wanton destruction of Game.
Section 1. It shall be unlawful to take, kill or destroy any migratory wild Duck, Plover, Snipe, Turnstone, Curlew, or Stilt between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of October.

To take, kill or destroy any native wild duck, wild Turkey, Quails or Pheasant, between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September.

To take, kill or destroy any wild Hen Pheasant

To take, kill or destroy any wild Dove, or wild Pigeon or Mudhen between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of July.

To take, gather or destroy the eggs of any wild

Duck, Mudhen, Pheasant, Dove, Pigeon or Quail at any time. To buy, sell, offer for sale, transport or have in

posession any of said game at any time when it is unlawful to kill the same. Section 2. For violating the provisions of this law the penalties are a nne not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars or in default of payment of such fine imprisonment not less than

ten days or more than two months. 2d. To License the carrying of fivearms, as fol-

An Acr to License the Carrying of Fire-arms for Hunting purposes. Section 1. The Minister of Interior may at any time upon the recommendation of Governor, li-cense for the term of one year any applicant for such license to use and carry fire arms for hunting purposes on the Island of Oahu, on receiving for such license the sum of five dollars.

Section 2. Any person in said Island who shall use or catry for hunting purposes any gun, car-bine, rifle, pistol or other fire-arm without having first obtained a license as hereinbefore proaided shall upon conviction before any police district justice be fined in a sum not to exceed fifty dol-lars for every such offense and in default of pay-ment of such sum shall be imprisoned until such fine and costs are paid according to law.

Section 3. All such licenses shall be signed by the Minister of Interior, numbered according to their respective dates and impressed with the seal of his Department and no such license shall be transferrable

Section 4. Every person holding a license under this Act shall give any information which he may have of his own knowledge of any violation of the law to prevent the wanton destruction of game to the Marshal of the Kingdom or in default thereof shall forfeit his license.

Section 5. Chapter XX of Session Lews of 1870 is hereby repealed. Recess was now taken at 11.35 until 1.30 p. m.

AFTERNOON.

At 1.45 o'clock a quorum was announced by the chair as seing present and thereupon, on motion, the Assembly resolved into committee of the Whole, Hon. J. M. Kapena in the chair, and proceeded to consideration of items in the Appropria-tion Bill, the following after a short agument, being passed as here printed:

DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.	
Debt accrued prior to March 31, 1886	1.480.50
Police of Oahil	90 000 00
Police of Maui	
Police of Hawaii Police of Kauai	59,280,00
Device the dispersion Atta	20,280,00

During the discussion which ensued on the above items strong efforts were made by Rep. Dole, Thurston night Dickey and Brown to have the items inserted at the figures furnished in the revised estimates furnished the Assembly by the Ministers supposed to be in accord with the idea of retrenchment advanced from the Throns. The efforts were futile however all of the items being passed at the greatly advanced figures supplied by members of the "great majority."

Also during the discussion and in connection with the distribution and pay of the police, Rep. Kaulukou, now Marshal of the Kingdom, stated that the police of the city of Honolulu and suburbs had a great deal to do, and being shorthanded in number, various places about the city were almost totally unprotected, instancing that there were no regular police stationed along Nunana Avenue after leaving Kukui street, none Waikiki way after passing Kawalahao Church, and Palama way, none further than Liliha street.

The Attorney General said during the debate, that he himself was simply a paymaster of the police. The system in vogue allowed any deputy sheriff to draw on him for the amount appropriated, in a lump sum monthly, for his district and all the Attorney General could do would be merely to sign the warrant on the Treasury.

Representative Thurston graysesed accounts.

Merely to sign the warrant on the Treasury.

Representative Thurston expressed surprise at the statement made by the Attorney General and stated that he (Thurston) had been in the employ of the Attorney General's Department about 15 months at one time, and during that time he knew that detailed statements were sent monthly by the Departy Sucriffs to the Attorney General.

The Attorney-General in answer said that, he was aware that monthly statements were forwarded by the deputy sheriffs but the sheriff had control of the police and sheriffs were appointed by the Governors of the islands not by the At-torney General. He much disliked the situation but it was a fact, the Attorney General's office instead of being the bureau of information that it should be, was instead, simply the paymaster's

onice.
At 3.55 the Committee rose, resolved into Assembly, and Hon. J. M. Kapena made report to President Walker of the items passed, and the

President Walker of the Hems passed, and the same was approved.

The Minister of Interior presented printed copies of the bill to license broweries, and after the same were distributed, the Assembly at 4.05 adjourned until 10 a.m. of the next day. EIGHTY-SIXTH DAT.

THUBSDAY, August 26. The Assembly convened at 10 a.m. and after prayer by the Chaplain the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Representative Lilikalani from the committee

on Commerce presented a report on a petition from residents of Hanalei, asking for a separate mail for certain localities. The committee con-sider something should be done to meet the wishes

of petitioners and recommend that the petition be referred to Postmaster-General. Approved. Representative Kaunamano from the Sanitary committee presented a report on a petition from residents of Lohaina Maui, praying for the re-moval of Dr. Kuehn the Government physician of the district, and the committee say that they can-not find the alleged incompetency proven, and con-sides that the committee say that they canof a Loan Bill introduced by the Minister of the sider that the matter belongs to the jurisdiction of the Board of Health; they therefor recommend that the bills relating to the establishment of elecRepresentative Brown, from the Judleiary Committee, presented the following report, signed by himself, Rep. Palahou and Hon. J. H. S. Martin,

relative to petitions presented for payment of and-sidy for steamer service to Wilder & Co. and F. Wundenberg, as follows: The Judiciary committee, to whom was referred

the resolution introduced by the Hon. J. W. Kaina, relating to the claim of the Wilder Steam-Kalia, relating to the claim of the Wilder Steam-ship Company to the subsidy passed at the session of the Legislature of 1884, being "Subsidy to-stoamer to run between Pulcoo, Molokai, Lahaina and Lanai, \$5,200," and claimed by the said steamship Company as having been earned by the steamer Molodii, she having fulfilled the the steamer Motelis, she having faililed the terms and condition upon which such subsidy was granted; and also the petition of F. Wundenberg, claiming a portion of that subsidy for thirty-six trips performed by the steamer J. I. Doccett, beg leave to submit that they have had said resolution and petition under consideration, and report as follows:

and report as follows:

"We find that the steamer James I. Douseit, owned or controlled by F. Wundenberg, made thirty-six trips, in conformity with the terms of the subsidy, as appears by a certificate of some 160 persons, residents of Molokai and Oaku; and that the steamer Mobolii, owned or controlled by the Wilder Steamship Company, made eighty-three trips, in conformity with the terms of the subsidy. We are therefore of opinion that the subsidy for thirty-six trips made by both the steamers J. I. Dousett and Mokolii should be divided equally between said steamers or owners, and that forty-seven other trips made by the Mokolii should be paid to the owners of that steamer: and we therefore recommend that the sum of \$900 be inserted fore recommend that the sum of \$900 be inserted in the Appropriation bill to be paid to F. Wunin the Appropriation bill to be paid to F. Wundenberg, and also that the sum of \$3,250 be inserted in the Appropriation bill, to be paid to the Wilder Steamship Company, being at the rate of \$35 for each steamer for thirty-six trips, and at the rate of \$50 for forty-seven trips made by the Mobili." Tabled for future consideration.

Representative Dole offered the following reso-

"Whereas, the late Ministry, of which His Excellency Walter M. Gibson was Premisr, authocellency Walter M. Gibson was Premisr, authorized the borrowing of large amounts of money. to wit; \$80,356.62, during the late biennial period by the Minister of Finance on account of the Hawaiian Government and the payment of interest thereon at the rate of nine per cent per annum, without the authority of law: Be it resolved, that such borrowing is inconsistent with the dne administration of the Government under the laws, and is injurious to the public interests, and is deserving of the censure of this Assembly."

ing of the censure of this Assembly."

Representative Dole in support of the resolution said that the Assembly would, on Friday consider a bill authorizing a loan at 6 per cent, but what was the use of authorizing a loan at six per cent when the Ministers went outside the law and bor-rowed money at nine per cent. The power of borrowing money was with the Leg slature slone. Not even the Privy Conneil could give such authority. No one would dispute that. In every con-stitutional Government it was the same, the Legstitutional General it was the same, the Leg-islature having the exchaive power of authorizing the borrowing money. If it was right to give the Ministers that discretion, let the House put itself on record as saying so, and not make fools of themselves by considering loan Acts. If the Gov-ernment had the right to borrow \$80,000 it also had the right to borrow \$10,000,000. If the resolution presented was passed the House would by that act show they did not approve of unauthoriz-

ed borrowing by the Government.

The Minister of the Interior said there was a

(For conclusion see Page 9.)

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